Status of Space-based Gravitational-wave Observatories (SGOs)



Jeff Livas for the US SGO Team
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center
Jeffrey.Livas@nasa.gov

Physics of the Cosmos Program Cosmic Organs Program Organs Organs Organs

Outline

- What happened to LISA?
- Context and status of e(volved)LISA
- Context and status of SGO-Mid
- Science
- Summary



What happened to LISA?

- To paraphrase Mark Twain: the reports of its cancellation have been greatly exaggerated: more like a postponement
- What HAS happened:
 - March 2011: ESA ended the partnership to pursue a joint gravitational wave mission because it was clear that NASA was financially unable to contribute to the mission as an equal partner when ESA's funding was available (2015 for Cosmic Visions L1)
 - To preserve the Cosmic Visions program in Europe, ESA kicked off a reformulation of alternate mission concepts that do not rely on US funding
 - o result is New Gravitational-wave Observatory (NGO) or e(volved)LISA
 - NASA has been pursuing alternate options including
 - Minority role in the ESA-led mission (~ 2016 selection for 2028 launch)
 - A NASA-led mission based on a down-scaled concept
 - A joint mission at some future date (after 2020)
 - Concept is Space-based Gravitational-wave Observatory (SGO)
- Selection of <u>JU</u>piter <u>IC</u>y moons <u>Explorer</u> (JUICE) in May 2012 as the Cosmic Visions L1 mission for expected 2022 launch
- L2/L3 Cosmic Visions mission theme selection in progress
 - Planets and Life

-- Fundamental Laws

Solar System

- -- The Universe
- "The Gravitational Universe" is a strong contender



Context and Status of eLISA/NGO (1)

- Not selected for L1 (JUICE is the L1 mission)
- No official eLISA/NGO project office at ESA
 - Concept Study team would be re-established by L2 selection
- Substantial investment in LISA Pathfinder
 - July 2015 launch expected
 - Results known before final L2 selection (expected Feb 2016)
- Strong consortium of European researchers and institutes in ESA member states
 - Currently maturing science case and mission concept
 - Includes technology development funding of ? \$M/yr
- ESA technology development of ~ \$10M/yr (legacy)
 - Will continue until current contracts are completed

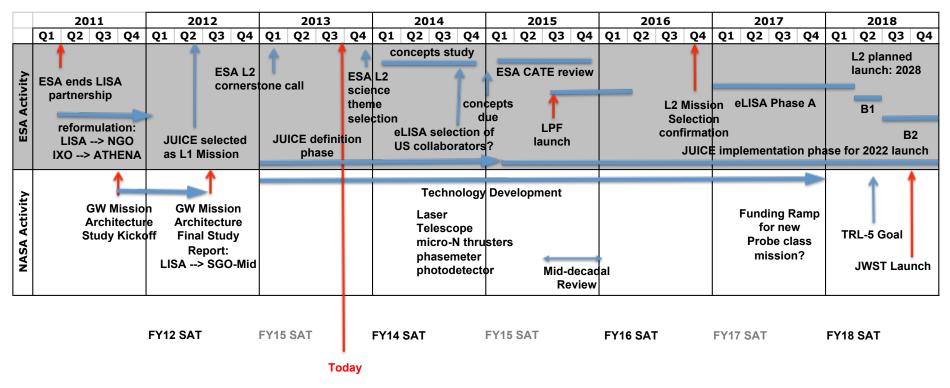


Context and Status of eLISA/NGO (2)

- Strong candidate for L2/L3 Cosmic Visions
 - Whitepaper: https://www.elisascience.org/whitepaper/
 - Presentation 4 Sep 2013 in Paris by K. Danzmann
- Cost cap for ESA cost is €1000M
 - Includes satellite platform with telescope, laser, structure
- Member state contributions of ~ €250M
 - Instrument "guts" including optical bench with inertial sensor and phasemeter
- International partner contributions of ~ 20% allowed
 - ~ €250M (~ \$325M) but Europe must have capability
 - must add to science: enable 3rd arm?
- L2 mission selection Feb 2016 for a 2028 launch



One possible timeline...



Assumptions

- ESA-led L2 mission
- US minority-level contribution
 - No detailed guidance on what to supply

A LIGO or PTA detection mid-decade could change this picture!



SCM PRM

eLISA/NGO Summary

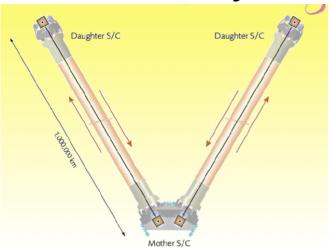
Mission Design

- 10⁶ km arm-length, 2 arms, 60 deg "V"
- Mother + 2 x daughter S/C configuration
- LISA-like payload
 - o 20 cm telescope/2W laser
- 10-degree drift away heliocentric orbit
- Launch to sub-GTO, separate from LV
 - o Two Soyuz-FRG or
 - shared Ariane V
- Baseline 2 year lifetime + 2 years
 - Limited by communications bandwidth

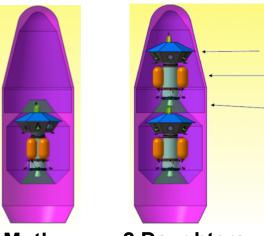
Mother Daughter Mother Daughter

Figures from K. Danzmann ESA presentation

eLISA/NGO Layout



Soyuz Launch Stack



Mother

2 Daughters

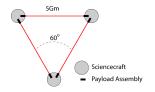


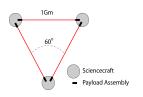
Context and Status of SGO-Mid

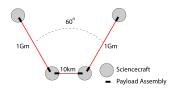
- No official project office at NASA
 - "study" team under Physics of the Cosmos Program office
- No LISA International Science Team (LIST)
 - University engagement is critical
- Technology development for L2 mission contribution
 - laserphotoreceiver
 - telescopemicro-newton thruster
 - phasemeter
- Participation on LPF science team
 - ST-7 experiments
 mission data analysis operations
- Developing a reference mission and science case

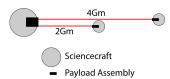


SGO Mission Concepts









Parameter	SGO High	SGO Mid	SGO Low	SGO Lowest	
Arm length (meters)	5 x 10 ⁹	1 x 10 ⁹	1 x 10 ⁹	2 x 10 ⁹	
Constellation	Triangle	Triangle	Triangle (60-deg Vee)	In-line: Folded SyZyGy	
Orbit	22° heliocentric, earth- trailing	9° heliocentric, earth drift- away	9° heliocentric, earth drift- away	≤9° heliocentric, earth drift-away	
Trajectory	Direct injection to escape, 14 months	Direct injection to escape, 17 months	Direct injection to escape, 17 months	Direct injection to escape, 18 months	
Interferometer configuration		3 arms, 6 links	2 arms, 4 links	2 unequal arms, 4 links	
Launch vehicle	Medium EELV (e.g., Falcon Heavy shared launch)	Medium EELV (e.g., Falcon 9 Block 3)	Medium EELV (e.g., Falcon 9 Heavy shared launch)	Medium EELV (e.g., Falcon 9 Block 2)	
Baseline/Extended Mission Duration (years)	5/3.5	2/2	2/2	2/0	
Telescope Diameter (cm)	40	25	25	25	
Laser power out of telescope end of life (W)	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	
Measurement system modifications	Baseline/Reference (Same as LISA Concept)	In-field guiding, UV-LEDs, no pointing	4 identical spacecraft with one telescope each, In-field guiding, free space backlink, UV-LEDs, arm locking	3 spacecraft with one telescope each, episodic thrusting, in-field guiding, next gen micronewton thrusters, no prop module	
Motivation:	LISA performance with all known economies	lowest cost 6 links	Lowest cost with viable science return	Lowest Cost	
Estimated Cost (\$B)	1.66	1.40	1.41	1.19	

Comparison of Mission Concepts Formally Studied

Science return, risk, and cost

Science Performance	SGO High	SGO Mid	LAGRANGE/ McKenzie	OMEGA Option 1	OMEGA Option 2
Massive Black Hole Binaries					
Total detected	108-220	41–52	37–45	21-32	21–32
Detected at z ≥ 10	3–57	1_4	1–5	1–6	1–6
Both mass errors ≤ 1%	67–171	18-42	8–25	11–26	11–26
One spin error ≤ 1%	49–130	11–27	3–11	7–18	7–18
Both spin errors ≤ 1%	1–17	<1	0	<1	<1
Distance error ≤ 3%	81–108	12–22	2–6	10–17	10–17
Sky location ≤ 1 deg²	71–112	14-21	2–4	15–18	15–18
Sky location ≤ 0.1 deg ²	22–51	4–8	≤ 1	5–8	5–8
Total EMRIs detected [†]	800	~35	~20	~15	~15
WD binaries detected (resolved)	4 × 10 ⁴	7 × 10 ³	5 × 10 ³	5×10^{3}	5 × 10 ³
WD binaries with 3D location	8 × 10 ³	8 × 10 ²	3 × 10 ²	1.5×10^{2}	1.5 × 10 ²
Stochastic Background Sensititvity (rel. to LISA)	1.0	0.2	0.15*	0.25	0.25
Top Team X Risk	Moderate [‡]	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High
Top Team X + Core Team Risk	Moderate [‡]	Low	High	High	High
Team X Cost Estimate (FY 12\$)	2.1B	1.9B	1.6B	1.4B	1.2B

[†] Based on median rate; estimates for EMRI rates vary by as much as an order of magnitude in each direction.

Details: http://pcos.gsfc.nasa.gov/studies/gravitational-wave-mission.php

^{*} Two-arm instruments such as LAGRANGE/McKenzie lack the "GW null" channel that can be used to distinguish between stochastic backgrounds & instrumental noise, making such measurements more challenging.

[‡] The moderate risk for SGO High comes about from the thruster development necessary to demonstrate the required lifetime for 5 years of science operations.



eLISA/NGO Science Performance

Sources	eLISA	LISA
Galactic binaries	~ 3,000	> 20,000
Verification binaries	4	7
Massive Black Hole Binaries	34	Hundreds
Mean MBH mass uncertainty	0.1%	0.01%
Mean sky position uncertainty	TBD	30 arc min
Luminosity distance uncertainty, Z ~ 5	100%	20%
Extreme Mass Ratio Inspirals (EMRIs)	Tens	thousands

Notes:

- 1. Performance estimates extracted from the L2/L3 whitepaper https://www.elisascience.org/whitepaper/
- 2. Science performance is a complex function of instrument performance, requiring extensive calculations not yet completed
- 3. Including additional waveform physics will likely increase performance
- 4. Projected performance of LISA-like detectors has been increasing for several years as additional physics has been included in waveforms.
- 5. Anticipated improvements in performance calculations should lead to better performance
- 6. Two arms instead of three has several immediate effects:
 - 1. no Sagnac mode, which allows instrument noise estimation
 - 2. loss of instantaneous polarization information
 - 3. Requires higher reliability for the existing links



Summary

- Space-based gravitational-wave work continues
 - Science receives top ratings in reviews
 - LPF is progressing for launch in July 2015
 - Issue is funding, not technology
- Best near term opportunity is minority-level partnership with ESA on an L2 mission
 - 20+ year scientific collaboration on both sides of the Atlantic
- Successful LISA Pathfinder technology demo required for L2 selection
- US technology development targeted at TRL-5 level for ~ 2018 for key technologies



Welcome to the 10th International LISA Symposium

University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida USA May 18 - May 23, 2014

Home

Registration - will come soon

Program - will come soon

Accommodations

A block of rooms has been reserved at the Hilton Conference Center. Please make reservations together with registration.

Social Event

Contact:

lisasymposium@phys.ufl.edu

96200

www.hitwebcounter.com

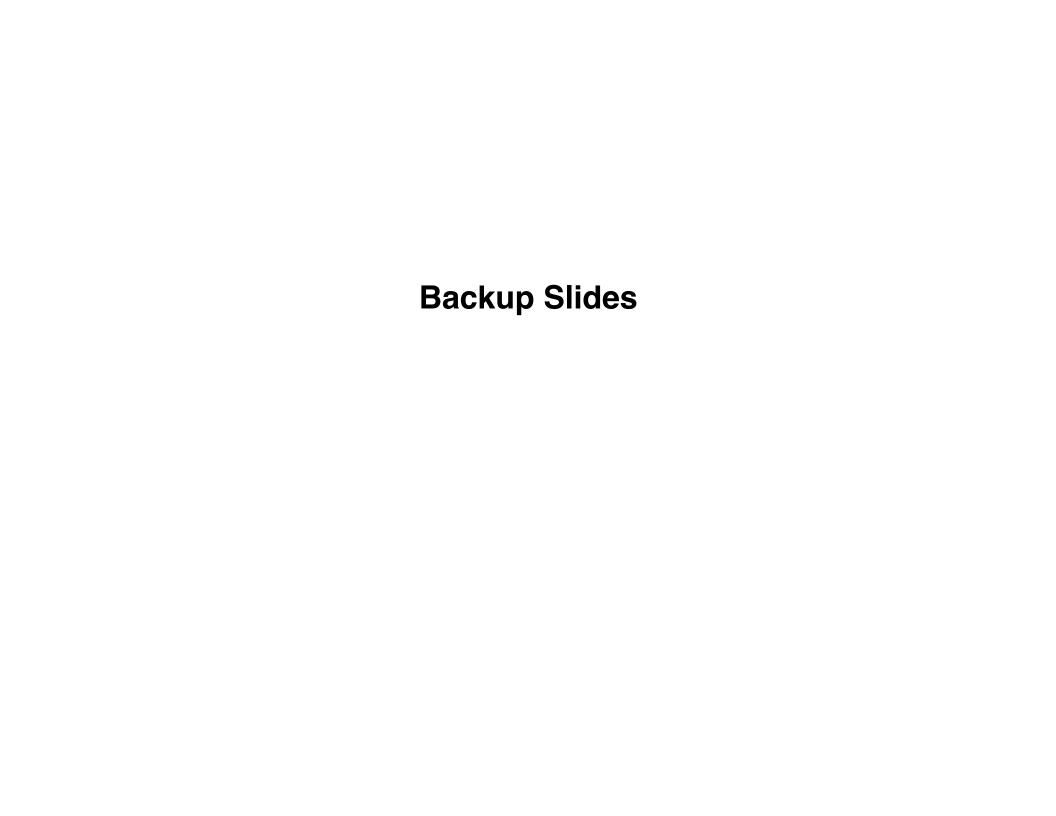


Image credit: NASA/JPL

Welcome to the LISA Symposium X website.

The 10th International LISA Symposium will be held at the **Hilton Conference Center** in Gainesville from May 18-23, 2014. The registration website will open December 2013.

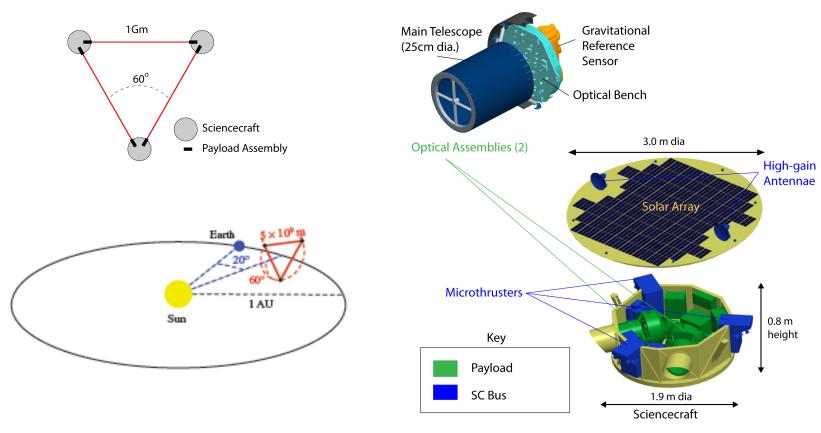
http://www.phys.ufl.edu/lisasymposiumx/index.html





Concept 1: SGO Mid

LISA-like design with shorter arms, smaller telescope, smaller laser, drift-away orbits...



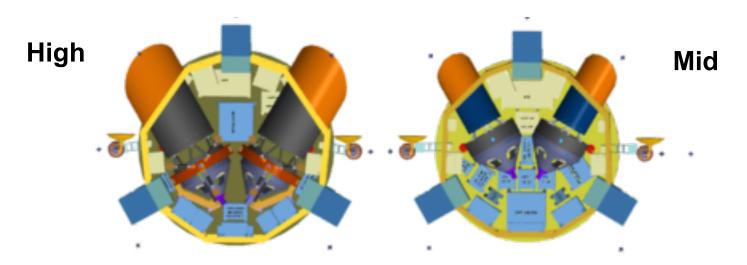
SGO High (LISA as single-agency) studied as delta



SGO-High vs Mid (vs LISA baseline)

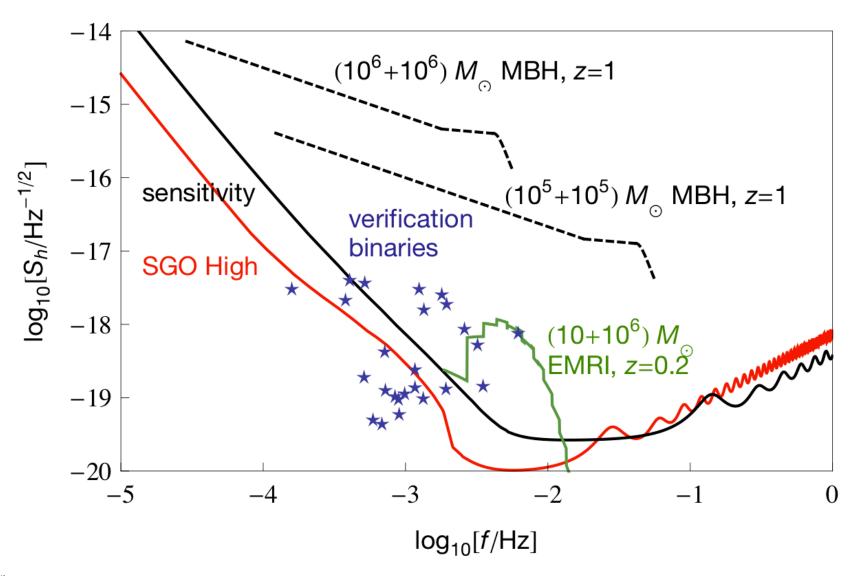
- SGO High differs from LISA by:
 - Preserves all LISA performance parameters
 - Single agency cost model (not joint mission)
 - Lower cost launch vehicle (shared launch on a Falcon Heavy)
 - Demonstrated improvements in photoreceiver performance
 - More economical trajectories to the operational orbits

- SGO Mid differs from LISA by:
 - Detector arm length reduced from 5 Gm to 1 Gm
 - Science operations reduced from 5 to 2 years.
 - Nominal starting distance from Earth is reduced by about a factor of 2.5 to a 9-degree trailing orbit.
 - Telescope diameter is reduced from 40 to 25 cm, and the laser power out of the telescope is reduced from 1.2 to 0.7 W (end of life).
 - In-field guiding is used instead of articulating the entire optical assembly



SGO-Mid Science

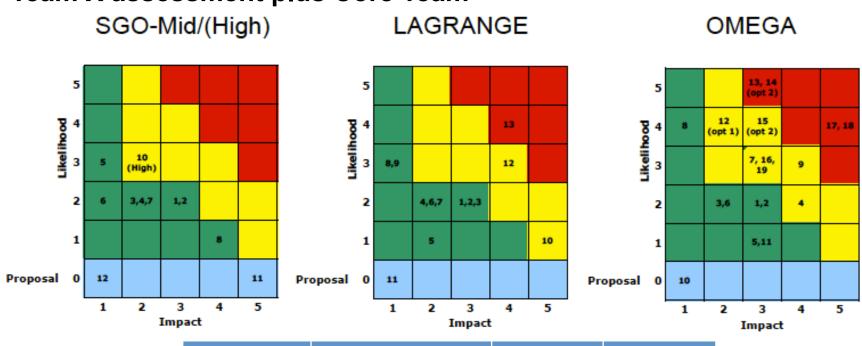






Risk Assessment: All risks compared

Team X assessment plus Core Team



	S
	ŝ
	7
	_
٠	둤
	≌′
	_

Risk	Title	Likelihood	Impact
LAGRANGE-13	Thermal-elastic effects	4	4
OMEGA(2)-13	Staffing/destaffing	5	3
OMEGA(2)-14	Schedule too short	5	3
OMEGA-17	Optical filter required	4	5
OMEGA-18	Fiber phase noise	4	5